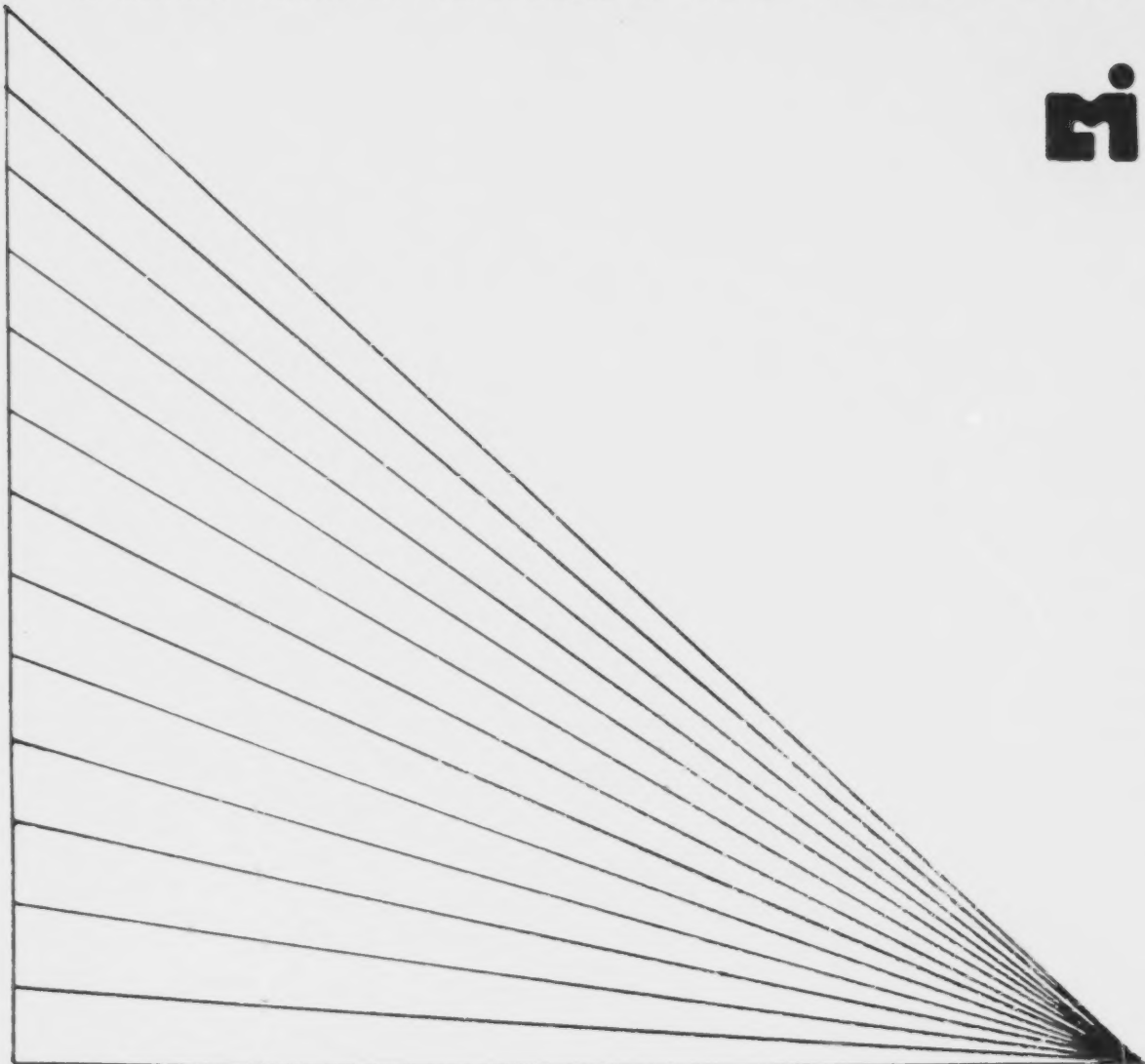


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A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1984



BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



**LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS**

DET/Pub./R&A 4061
**PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**
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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In March, Maryland's unemployment rate fell to 5.6 percent of the civilian labor force, the lowest rate since October, 1979 and the lowest March rate since 1974. The peak months for unemployment in a year are usually the first months, and here the state is approaching spring with unemployment already at a low level not seen since before the last two recessions. Unemployment averages a decline of 0.5 percentage points between March and April. The March unemployment rate represents a drop of 0.6 percentage points from its February level of 6.2 percent. This follows a relatively small seasonal increase of 1.1 percentage points in January and a record decrease of 0.6 percentage points in February. March's decrease exceeds the average March decline of 0.4 percentage points experienced between 1970 and 1983. Last March the rate also fell by 0.6 percentage points; however, the rate then of 8.2 percent was higher by 2.6 percentage points than this March's rate. For 15 consecutive months, unemployment has been lower than its level the previous year.

The U.S. unemployment rate for March of 8.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down by a lesser 0.3 percentage points than the monthly decrease seen in Maryland. Also, the rate was higher than Maryland's by a whopping 2.5 percentage points. Only for a few months in the last recession was the U.S. rate lower than Maryland's. The gap has widened in the last two months. The U.S. rate's decrease of 2.7 percentage points since last March is close to the improvement in Maryland.

While in February there was a decrease in initial claims filed for unemployment insurance in Maryland but little change in continued claims filed, in March there was a notable decrease in continued claims but no new developments in initial claims. Continued claims declined in most industry groups during March, particularly in construction, agriculture, stone/clay/glass and transportation equipment manufacturing, wholesale trade, eating/drinking places, business services, hotels/lodging places, and government. This corresponds surprisingly well with employment trends during March. There was scattered hiring in manufacturing and substantial seasonal hiring in construction, eating/drinking places, wholesale trade, education, agriculture, hotels/lodging places, and social, amusement/recreation, business, and personal services. Spring hiring began early this year in February, and March represents a strong continuation of that trend. Because the hiring began early, employment gains for March were less than those experienced last March, when recovery from the 1981-1982 recession was just taking off.

After three months of wintertime declines, the state's labor force increased by an estimated 6,061 persons during March. Employment gains of 18,506 outnumbered unemployment decreases of 12,445. The labor force and employment are at record levels for a March. In February, 39 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. Since March, 1983, the state's labor force has increased by an estimated 3,644 persons, with employment gains of 59,208 and unemployment losses of 55,564.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate decreased from 6.9 percent in February to 6.3 percent in March. Employment expanded by 7,756 persons while unemployment fell by 5,118. Hiring was noted especially in agriculture, construction, eating/drinking places, state/local government, and business, amusement/recreation, and health services. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dropped from 8.1 percent to 7.6 percent. Recalls in construction contributed to a decrease in Carroll County's unemployment rate from 8.1 percent to 6.4 percent. In February, 130 out of 231 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than Baltimore.

Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area exhibited an unemployment rate falling from 3.7 percent to 3.2 percent. Employment gains of 5,477 persons outnumbered unemployment declines of 3,526. Although some layoffs were seen in trucking, major seasonal hiring occurred in construction, wholesale trade, eating/drinking places, public education, hotels/lodging places, agriculture, and business and amusement/recreation services.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped from 10.7 percent in February to 9.7 percent in March, as employment expanded by 1,651 persons and unemployment contracted by 1,483. Employment gains were scattered in construction and other industry groups. The March rates ranged from 5.9 percent in Frederick up to 15.1 percent in Garrett.

Unemployment in the two Southern Maryland counties contracted from 9.0 percent in February to 7.8 percent in March. The Eastern Shore's unemployment receded from 10.3 percent to 9.5 percent. The rate especially dropped in the highly seasonal Worcester County, from 16.8 percent to 13.8 percent. In both areas, hiring was noted during March in construction, wholesale trade, and eating/drinking places.

Statewide, unemployment ranged in March from 2.7 percent in Montgomery County up to 22.0 percent in Somerset County. Only Montgomery had a rate less than 3 percent and only Somerset had a rate exceeding 20 percent. Rates still come to 10 percent or more in the Western Maryland counties of Allegany, Garrett, and Washington; the Southern Maryland county of Calvert; and the Eastern Shore counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester. Between February and March, unemployment rates dropped in all counties except Cecil and Dorchester, whose rates were unchanged.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Spring hiring started early in Maryland, beginning in February rather than March. So even if the gain in employment is less this March than last March, the total hiring during this February and March exceeds that two-month growth a year ago. Nonagricultural payroll employment swelled by 20,200 jobs during this March, less than the addition of 25,700 during last March. However, this February's early hiring of 12,400 workers compares with an employment reduction of 7,700 during February, 1983. This March's employment total of 1,720,100 represents a record level for March, just as the February total was a February record. For the 15th consecutive month, employment exceeds its level a year ago, increasing between March of 1983 and 1984 by 47,600 jobs.

Manufacturing employment increased by 1,300 jobs during this March, slightly less than the 1,500 job addition during last March. Both periods exhibited scattered small gains among the industry categories. The most sizable gain during this March was 400 jobs in transportation equipment, mainly in ship/boat building/repair. There were also increases of 300 jobs each in stone/clay/glass products and nonelectrical machinery and of 200 jobs in chemicals/allied products. Last March, the largest changes were the hiring of 700 in transportation equipment and the layoffs of 900 in primary metals. Hiring this March follows layoffs totaling 1,800 jobs during December and January and the hiring of 1,000 during February. This March represents the 7th consecutive month of higher employment than a year ago, exceeding last March's level by 5,800 jobs. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 10 have increased in employment since last March, 7 have decreased, and 2 have remained constant. The main growth industries are electric/electronic equipment (+3,500), nonelectrical machinery (+2,500), and printing/publishing (+1,300). The main declining industries are primary metals (-1,500) and food processing (-1,100).

Nonmanufacturing's seasonal expansion by 18,900 jobs during this March is much less than the addition of 24,200 during last March, when strong recovery from the recent recession was underway. Yet during February, 11,400 jobs were added, compared with a loss of 8,600 jobs during last February. This March, there was slower seasonal hiring as compared with last March in construction, trade, and services. Employment in state government and finance/insurance/real estate increased by more during this March. Local government expanded by the same amount in both periods. Nonmanufacturing employment is higher this March than a year ago for the 15th consecutive month, rising above last March's level by 41,800 jobs. Since last March, 13,900 jobs have been added in trade, 13,000 in services, 8,800 in construction, 2,300 in local government, 2,100 in state government, 900 in communications/public utilities, and 500 in federal government.

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

Trade employment swelled by 5,900 jobs between February and March, with 1,400 of that gain in wholesale and 4,500 in retail trade. By far, the most jobs were added in the highly seasonal industry in eating/drinking places. Last March, more widespread seasonal hiring caused a larger expansion of 8,000 jobs in trade. Between December, 1983 and February, 1984, seasonal layoffs of 22,600 were noted, less than the loss of 24,400 during that period the year before. The service industry added 4,600 jobs during this March with the completion of seasonal hiring at private colleges and universities (+500) and the beginning of seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places and in agricultural, social, amusement/recreation, business, and personal services. Last March, a more extensive hiring of 7,700 was seen, particularly greater in hotels/lodging places and in amusement/recreation, business, and health services. This February, services had swelled by 3,600 jobs, while employment was still declining in February, 1983 by 1,200. Seasonal recalls boosted construction jobs by 3,600 during this March, slightly less than the increase of 3,900 last March. However, this February's early recalls of 1,600 compare with a loss of 1,900 during a cold February, 1983 when interest rates were higher. The hiring of 2,100 persons by local boards of education and community colleges and the higher of 400 by city and county governments expanded local government jobs by 2,500 during this March, the same as last March's gain. State government employment increased by 1,600 during this March. State agencies added 500 jobs, while public colleges and universities became fully staffed for the spring semester with the addition of 1,100 jobs. Only 700 jobs were added in state government last March. Finance/insurance/real estate gained 900 jobs during this March in banking and real estate.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the March nonagricultural payroll employment amounted to 945,000 jobs, representing 55 percent of jobs statewide. The area's employment expanded by 9,500 jobs between February and March, accounting for only 47 percent of the statewide gain. Since last March, total employment has expanded by 17,800 jobs, accounting for an even smaller 37 percent of the state's increase. Baltimore's manufacturing employment increased slightly by 600 jobs during this March, the largest increase being 300 jobs in the transportation equipment industry. Nonmanufacturing employment advanced by 8,900 jobs. Trade and construction added 2,300 jobs each, services 1,900, state and local government 1,500, and transportation 500. While the area comprised 64 percent of the statewide March hiring in construction, it represented only about 40 percent of the state's growth in trade, services, and state/local government.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by \$1.22 between February and March to \$376.88. Average weekly hours were unchanged at February's level of 40.7 hours, while average hourly earnings receded by 3 cents to \$9.26. The average workweek increased by at least one hour in two industry categories, while decreasing in five. Three industries enjoyed hourly earnings increases of at least 5 cents, and seven industries suffered hourly earnings decreases. The largest changes were the gain in hourly earnings of 26 cents in nonelectrical machinery and the loss of 32 cents in fabricated metals. Hourly earnings decreased statewide mostly due to less overtime work and also the hiring of lower paid workers, less business, and lower incentive pay. Average workweeks for March ranged from 35.1 hours in apparel/textile products up to 44.4 hours in stone/clay/glass products. Average hourly earnings varied from \$5.13 in leather/leather products up to \$13.36 in primary metals. Since March, 1983, average weekly earnings have increased overall by 6.0 percent or \$21.47, faster than the 4.7 percent inflation rate for prices of consumer items. The average workweek has lengthened over the year by 0.9 hours.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings declined by \$5.41 between February and March to \$399.90. Average weekly hours contracted by 0.3 hours to 41.1, while average hourly earnings decreased by 6 cents to \$9.73. Still, the area's workweek and earnings average higher levels than experienced statewide. Since last March, average weekly earnings have risen by \$18.12 or 4.7 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for March, 1984 declined 11.9 percent from the previous month. Continued claims were down 12.9 percent, weeks compensated decreased 6.4 percent, and the amount of payments declined 7.2 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased less than one percent to \$129.05.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 5.4 percent and continued claims decreased less than one percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were down 1.3 percent and continued claims rose 2.0 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased 14.8 percent, continued claims declined 16.3 percent, weeks compensated were down 6.2 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 7.3 percent. The average weekly check amount declined 1.2 percent to \$121.87.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.2 percent between February and March to 307.3. Expressed at an annual rate, the inflation rate is 2.7 percent. Gasoline prices increased. Since last March, the prices of consumer goods have risen by 4.7 percent. During this February, prices had risen at a faster 0.5 percent. Prices of food and beverages registered essentially no change during March, as the index reached 294.3. Since last March, those prices have been inflated by 3.9 percent. In March, sharp declines in the prices of meat, poultry, fish, eggs, and fresh fruit were noted. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's index for all items climbed to 310.4 during March, increasing by 0.9 percent from January and by 6.0 percent from last March. At 294.1, the area's index for food and beverages had been inflated by 0.7 percent from January and 5.4 percent from last March.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE¹

MARCH 1984

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH 1983
MARYLAND	2,199,540	2,193,479	2,075,937	2,057,431	123,603	136,048	5.6	6.2	8.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,072,604	1,070,966	1,004,959	997,203	67,645	73,763	6.3	6.9	9.3
BALTIMORE CITY	393,593	392,659	363,693	360,886	29,900	31,773	7.6	8.1	10.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,433	180,224	171,394	170,071	9,039	10,153	5.0	5.6	6.9
BALTIMORE	321,938	321,313	303,063	300,725	18,875	20,588	5.9	6.4	9.5
CARROLL	47,585	48,094	44,542	44,198	3,043	3,896	6.4	8.1	9.8
HARFORD	72,258	72,171	67,457	66,936	4,801	5,235	6.6	7.3	9.5
HOWARD	56,797	56,505	54,810	54,387	1,987	2,118	3.5	3.7	5.1
D. C. AREA	807,714	805,763	781,775	776,298	25,939	29,465	3.2	3.7	4.6
CHARLES	44,841	44,827	43,189	42,887	1,652	1,940	3.7	4.3	5.4
MONTGOMERY	353,129	351,807	343,761	341,352	9,368	10,455	2.7	3.0	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	409,744	409,129	394,825	392,059	14,919	17,070	3.6	4.2	5.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	145,723	145,555	131,617	129,966	14,106	15,589	9.7	10.7	13.9
ALLEGANY	35,411	35,517	31,157	30,936	4,254	4,581	12.0	12.9	14.2
FREDERICK	45,899	45,729	43,204	42,534	2,695	3,195	5.9	7.0	10.0
GARRETT	12,015	12,025	10,205	10,073	1,810	1,952	15.1	16.2	23.3
WASHINGTON	52,398	52,284	47,051	46,423	5,347	5,861	10.2	11.2	15.0
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	30,685	30,421	28,283	27,691	2,402	2,730	7.8	9.0	11.3
CALVERT	11,687	11,574	10,521	10,259	1,166	1,315	10.0	11.4	14.7
ST. MARY'S	18,998	18,847	17,762	17,432	1,236	1,415	6.5	7.5	9.2
EASTERN SHORE	142,815	140,772	129,303	126,273	13,512	14,499	9.5	10.3	12.6
CAROLINE	8,467	8,238	7,564	7,276	903	962	10.7	11.7	14.3
CECIL	30,991	30,710	28,232	27,978	2,759	2,732	8.9	8.9	11.4
DORCHESTER	15,789	15,508	13,828	13,591	1,961	1,917	12.4	12.4	15.5
KENT	7,929	7,598	7,260	6,937	669	661	8.4	8.7	12.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,928	9,612	9,122	8,747	806	865	8.1	9.0	10.6
SOMERSET	7,251	7,187	5,658	5,456	1,593	1,731	22.0	24.1	25.5
TALBOT	16,877	16,685	16,230	15,824	647	861	3.8	5.2	5.5
WICOMICO	30,780	30,702	28,650	28,369	2,130	2,333	6.9	7.6	10.9
WORCESTER	14,803	14,532	12,759	12,095	2,044	2,437	13.8	16.8	17.0
UNITED STATES ²	111,828,000	111,368,000	102,770,000	101,961,000	9,057,000	9,407,000	8.1	8.4	10.8

¹All data are not seasonally adjusted.

²Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT¹ BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1720.1	1699.9	1672.5	945.0	935.5	927.2
Manufacturing	215.0	213.7	209.2	142.3	141.7	138.6
Durable Goods	117.0	115.8	111.4	84.0	83.3	81.0
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.2	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2
Household furniture	1.2	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.6	5.4	4.8
Primary metal industries	19.8	19.8	21.3	18.2	18.1	19.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.1	13.9	13.9
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.8	8.5	6.4	6.5	6.1
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.0
Machinery, except electrical	18.4	18.1	15.9	11.3	11.1	10.5
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.0	38.9	35.5	27.6	27.6	25.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.4	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.3	25.0	19.7	19.6	18.8
Electronic components and accessories	2.8	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	12.6	12.2	12.9	9.0	8.7	8.6
Ship and boat building and repair	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.1	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	98.0	97.9	97.8	58.3	58.4	57.6
Food and kindred products	22.9	22.9	24.0	11.4	11.3	11.8
Meat products	5.7	5.8	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.6	2.7	2.5	*	*	*
Beverages	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.0	14.1	14.0	8.8	9.0	9.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	3.0	3.0	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.1	9.4	7.5	7.6	7.0
Printing and publishing	26.2	26.1	24.9	13.9	13.8	13.2
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.0	*	*	*
Books	3.0	3.1	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.1	10.0	9.5	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.5	13.2	9.9	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.9	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.8	8.8	9.0	5.3	5.3	5.3
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.7	4.5	3.1	3.1	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.3	1.5	*	*	*

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NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1984
(Continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1505.1	1486.2	1463.3	802.7	793.8	788.6
Mining	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	96.4	92.8	87.6	45.6	43.3	42.0
Transportation and public utilities	86.5	86.5	85.2	57.4	56.7	56.7
Railroad transportation	6.9	7.0	6.9	5.0	4.9	4.9
Transportation, except railroads	39.1	39.1	38.7	23.8	23.3	23.9
Trucking & warehousing	23.6	24.1	21.9	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.5	4.1	5.8	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.5	40.4	39.6	28.6	28.5	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.7	26.6	25.6	19.2	19.1	18.5
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.8	14.0	9.4	9.4	9.4
Wholesale and retail trade	419.2	413.3	405.3	220.6	218.3	216.0
Wholesale trade	97.1	95.7	91.7	55.7	55.4	54.9
Retail trade	322.1	317.6	313.6	164.9	162.9	161.1
General merchandise stores	41.5	41.1	40.3	20.9	20.7	19.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.3	95.4	95.9	59.0	58.8	58.9
Banking	24.1	23.8	24.0	14.3	14.3	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.7	13.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.4	19.4	19.6	14.8	14.8	14.9
Services	407.1	402.5	394.1	215.4	213.5	210.6
Health services	111.3	111.4	109.9	67.8	68.0	67.2
Private hospitals	58.3	58.3	58.0	39.5	39.5	39.4
Educational services	27.6	27.0	26.1	20.4	20.0	19.4
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.9	9.9	9.7	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	15.2	14.7	14.4	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	20.7	20.6	20.2	7.0	6.9	6.6
Total government	398.4	394.5	393.5	204.6	203.1	204.3
Total federal government	129.7	129.9	129.2	52.9	52.9	53.7
U. S. Dept. of Defense	42.8	42.8	41.4	19.0	18.9	19.1
U. S. Postal service	13.4	13.4	13.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
Other federal government	73.5	73.7	74.8	26.9	27.0	27.8
Total state and local government	268.7	264.6	264.3	151.7	150.2	150.6
Total state government	87.8	86.2	85.7	58.5	57.6	57.5
Public universities & colleges	30.1	29.0	29.3	8.9	8.3	8.5
Non-education	57.7	57.2	56.4	49.6	49.3	49.0
Total local government	180.9	178.4	178.6	93.2	92.6	93.1
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	115.4	113.3	113.8	56.1	55.8	56.5
Non-education	65.5	65.1	64.8	37.1	36.8	36.6

1 The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

2 Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS

IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS¹

MARCH 1984

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83
MANUFACTURING	\$376.88	\$378.10	\$355.41	40.7	40.7	39.8	\$9.26	\$9.29	\$8.93
DURABLE GOODS	429.00	430.86	402.46	42.1	42.2	40.9	10.19	10.21	9.84
Lumber and wood products	258.45	265.85	256.03	39.7	40.9	38.5	6.51	6.50	6.65
Furniture and fixtures	268.00	271.61	257.18	40.3	40.6	40.5	6.65	6.69	6.35
Stone, clay and glass products	401.82	386.38	379.01	44.4	42.6	42.3	9.05	9.07	8.96
Primary metal industries	574.48	583.25	512.41	43.0	43.3	40.7	13.36	13.47	12.59
Fabricated metal products	368.34	393.54	374.88	40.7	42.0	41.7	9.05	9.37	8.99
Machinery except electrical	444.79	432.79	376.91	42.2	42.1	39.8	10.54	10.28	9.47
Electric and electronic equipment	367.22	367.65	357.01	42.9	43.0	42.4	8.56	8.55	8.42
Transportation equipment	496.13	491.62	474.56	40.8	40.9	40.7	12.16	12.02	11.66
Instruments and related products	322.48	325.75	292.95	38.9	39.2	37.8	8.29	8.31	7.75
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	267.84	277.50	247.46	37.2	37.5	37.1	7.20	7.40	6.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	321.87	322.97	308.44	39.3	39.1	38.7	8.19	8.26	7.97
Food and kindred products	317.19	302.44	279.70	40.1	37.9	37.9	7.91	7.98	7.38
Apparel and other textile products	213.76	214.17	203.35	35.1	35.4	35.0	6.09	6.05	5.81
Paper and allied products	332.92	335.71	312.35	40.6	41.6	40.2	8.20	8.07	7.77
Printing and publishing	367.99	373.45	367.09	38.9	38.5	38.6	9.46	9.70	9.51
Chemicals and allied products	417.13	439.13	423.15	41.3	42.8	42.4	10.10	10.26	9.98
Rubber and misc. plastic products	308.90	311.01	301.39	42.2	42.2	41.4	7.32	7.37	7.28
Leather and leather products	199.56	208.59	175.63	38.9	40.9	33.2	5.13	5.10	5.29

Covers an estimated 146,400 production workers.

¹

Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS

IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS¹

MARCH 1984

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83
MANUFACTURING	\$399.90	\$405.31	\$381.78	41.1	41.4	40.4	\$9.73	\$9.79	\$9.45
DURABLE GOODS	454.53	461.16	428.86	42.4	42.7	41.0	10.72	10.80	10.46
Stone, clay and glass products	441.46	407.88	402.99	45.7	42.8	43.1	9.66	9.53	9.35
Primary metal industries	581.95	590.78	512.91	43.3	43.6	41.0	13.44	13.55	12.51
Fabricated metal products	388.31	412.73	399.89	42.3	43.4	43.8	9.18	9.51	9.13
Machinery except electrical	422.81	416.42	355.85	44.6	44.3	40.3	9.48	9.40	8.83
Electric and electronic equipment	380.89	407.15	399.81	41.0	42.5	43.6	9.29	9.58	9.17
Transportation equipment	514.96	512.78	490.02	40.2	40.6	40.1	12.81	12.63	12.22
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	248.88	253.18	222.63	36.6	36.8	36.2	6.80	6.88	6.15
NONDURABLE GOODS	327.41	332.33	319.56	39.4	39.8	39.5	8.31	8.35	8.09
Food and kindred products	381.71	379.22	345.20	41.0	41.4	40.0	9.31	9.16	8.63
Apparel and other textile products	227.10	227.10	210.18	35.1	35.1	34.4	6.47	6.47	6.11
Paper and allied products	292.73	299.71	273.78	40.6	41.8	40.5	7.21	7.17	6.76
Printing and publishing	337.31	340.75	346.99	38.2	37.2	38.9	8.83	9.16	8.92
Chemicals & allied products	437.60	458.81	475.02	41.4	43.0	43.5	10.57	10.67	10.92
Rubber & misc. plastic products	282.56	286.52	265.02	42.3	42.7	42.0	6.68	6.71	6.31

Covers an estimated 95,000 production workers.

¹

Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MARCH 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
Total Initial Claims	16,354	18,555	24,244	9,200	10,804	13,515
Total Continued Claims	169,001	194,001	300,629	91,733	109,642	179,645
Total Weeks Compensated	171,841	183,548	282,226	95,192	101,516	163,492
Total Amount of Payments	\$22,176,077	\$23,904,991	\$33,326,962	\$11,601,142	\$12,519,768	\$19,693,565
Average Weekly Payment	\$129.05	\$130.24	\$118.09	\$121.87	\$123.33	\$120.46

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)	-		
Total Initial Claims	254	241	313
Total Continued Claims	2,479	2,482	3,425
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	231	234	320
Total Continued Claims	1,548	1,517	2,761

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT¹ BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT²
 MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA
 (in thousands)

MARCH 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	556.3	550.3	532.5
Manufacturing*	27.2	27.0	25.0
Printing and publishing	7.9	8.0	7.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.6	8.4	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	529.1	523.3	507.5
Construction	39.0	38.4	33.7
Transportation and public utilities*	15.7	16.2	14.7
Trucking and warehousing	6.4	6.8	5.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.7	6.8	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade*	139.3	138.4	135.9
General merchandise stores	14.8	14.9	14.9
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.4	29.0	29.5
Banking	6.4	6.2	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.0	4.3
Services and mining*	152.8	150.3	144.0
Private educational services	5.0	4.9	5.0
Miscellaneous services	17.8	17.8	1.4
Total government	152.9	151.0	149.7
Total federal government	72.6	72.7	71.1
Total state & local government	80.3	78.3	78.6

¹
 The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

²
 Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
 CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

2
WESTERN MARYLAND

MARCH 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	109.2	107.8	107.4
Manufacturing	23.0	22.7	23.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.8	2.8
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.0
Machinery except electrical	4.7	4.6	3.4
Other manufacturing	12.3	12.1	13.8
Nonmanufacturing	86.2	85.1	84.3
Construction	5.6	5.2	5.8
Transportation & public utilities	7.1	7.1	7.0
Railroad	1.8	1.8	1.8
Transportation exc. railroads	2.7	2.7	2.6
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.4	26.1	26.0
Wholesale trade	5.2	5.2	5.2
Retail trade*	21.2	20.9	20.8
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.4	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.5	3.4
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	21.3	21.2	20.9
Health services	8.2	8.2	8.1
Educational services	1.5	1.6	1.4
Total government	22.3	22.0	21.2
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	19.2	18.9	18.2
State government	4.7	4.6	3.9
Local government	14.5	14.3	14.3

1

The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

2

The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

I
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

2
BALANCE OF STATE

MARCH 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	113.4	110.8	109.1
Manufacturing	22.5	22.4	22.2
Food & kindred products*	7.9	8.0	8.4
Meat products	4.4	4.5	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.8	1.9	1.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.2
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.8	0.8	1.0
Other manufacturing	8.2	8.0	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	90.9	88.4	86.9
Construction	7.2	6.5	6.1
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	7.0	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.6	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	29.0	27.4	27.1
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.2	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.9
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	20.3	20.0	20.0
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total government	23.8	23.8	23.0
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.6
Total state & local government	19.0	19.0	18.4

1

The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

2

The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

1
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

MARCH 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	435.0	430.1	428.0
Manufacturing	54.7	54.5	56.1
Durable Goods*	22.0	21.7	23.1
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	2.9	2.5
Primary metal industries	5.6	5.6	6.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.3	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.9	0.9	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.4	4.3
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.4	4.3
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	32.8	33.0
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.4	8.0
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	5.5	5.6	5.4
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.5
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.6	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.6	1.5
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.6	8.5
Commercial printing	3.4	3.3	3.1
Chemicals & allied products*	5.9	5.9	6.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	380.3	375.6	371.9
Construction	15.2	13.7	14.3
Transportation & public utilities*	34.5	34.0	35.1
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	10.9	10.5	12.0
Trucking & warehousing	5.2	5.2	4.8
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.7	20.6	20.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	94.0	92.8	90.3
Wholesale trade	29.0	28.7	28.4
Retail trade	65.0	64.1	61.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.2	39.1	39.2
Banking	11.3	11.3	11.6
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.4	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.8	9.7	10.1
Services & mining*	117.4	116.5	113.1
Health services	38.2	38.2	37.8
Educational services	14.6	14.3	13.8
Social services	6.0	6.0	5.8
Misc. services	5.1	5.0	4.8
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.4	2.4	2.3
Total government	80.0	79.5	79.9
Total federal government	13.7	13.7	14.3
Total state & local government	66.3	65.8	65.6
Total state government	29.2	28.9	28.3
Total local government	37.1	36.9	37.3

1
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.
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